American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE HESSIAN FLY.

Editor of the American Farmer :

I have waited a reasonable time for some one more competent than myself to take a proper notice of the Essay of Mr. M'Kenney, published in the Farmer of July 5; but as no one has done so, I ask the privilege of examining that essay through the same medium by which it found its way to the public. The whole essay is based upon the following sentence :

"The Hessian fly does not proceed from the egg of any "insect, but is the natural product of the grain! as much "so as the root, and the stalk, and the blade are."

The main fact relied upon by Mr. M'Kenney to sustain this theory is stated as follows :

"I have never yet heard of any one who has detected 'a fly in the act of depositing eggs in the wheat, either 'in the grain or during its growth ; *the most that has ever 'been discovered* is what is called the flaxseed and worm 'or maggot development, after which the ravages are wit-'nessed, and the fly itself is seen upon the young wheat."

I shall attempt to prove, that both, the theory, and the facts adduced to support it, are utterly and entirely unfounded in truth. Arduous as the task may be, I shall prove by the most respectable testimony, that the fly *has "been detected in the act of depositing its eggs;"* and I assert that it can be detected easily by any person who will take the trouble. If I prove this fact, I presume it will be sufficient of itself to upset the theory of Mr. M'Kenney. I will here remark, that Mr. M'Kenney's theory has not even the merit of originality. In a communication to the American Farmer, vol. 2, page 159, a writer who signs himself "*Jeremiah Simple*," says of the Hessian fly, "*where does it come from? I say that it is born with the "grain.*" "When the grains are about half ripe, a small "maggot, may by a close examination be discovered in eve-"ry one of them, which continues to grow with its growth "and strengthen with its strength," &c. &c. And strange to say, he adduces the same analogies to prove his theory that Mr. M'Kenny does, to wit, the pea bug, &c.

In relation to the philosophy of Mr. M'Kenney's theory, I must be permitted to remark, that throughout all nature, vegetable and animal, every thing that man has been able to watch during the progress of generation or the propagation of individuals, is known positively to proceed from its kind. With animals of a size and habits that enable us to observe them continually, no one ever doubts as to their origin ; the same remark may be made of the vegetable kingdom. It is only in cases of very small insects and some plants, whose habits are so obscure that the closest and most persevering watching, often with powerful magnifyers, is necessary to detect them, that any doubt exists. Why, it may be asked, should this equivocal generation be confined to these small insects, if it exist at all ? Some two hundred years ago, it was supposed that the silk worm originated from the putrifying body of a calf ; hence it was said a cow a month before and after calving, was to be fed exclusively on mulberry leaves, and the calf killed when a month old, split open, and spread out upon a wooden tray, entrails, skin and all, and placed upon the top of the house, whence, it was said, the young silkworm would come as soon as the animal matter began to putrify. I have a book, with a plate representing the whole process, and giving a detailed account of it, the author of which, it is true, expresses doubt as to the truth of the story. But in the progress of the natural sciences, such doctrines of equivocal generation have been generally made to give place to truth ; and at this day there is not a single error of the kind that has not been corrected. The only reason why error now prevails on such subjects among the people at large, is, that they will not take the trouble to investigate,—to search the books, if they will not examine subjects for themselves ; like your correspondent, Mr. M'Kenney, who might by a little trouble, have found abundant evidence of the error of his theory, and thus have saved himself the mortification of its exposure. But I take the high ground of asserting, and will engage to prove by experiment if necessary, that there is no such thing in nature as one regularly organised being, either vegetable or animal, high or low in the scale of being, originating in any other way or from any other thing than its own parents, and they of its own kind. If this law of nature had been written by the hand of the Creator in broad letters in the sky, I could not be more convinced of its truth than I now am.

I will now proceed to quote authorities in favor of the "egg theory," as Mr. M'Kenney calls the true natural history of the insect :

"In two instances the eggs were discovered at the instant of their being laid by the flies."—*Gen. J. H. Cocke, to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle. American Farmer, vol.* 1, *page* 296.

"On the 9th of October last, my very intelligent and worthy neighbor, Mr. John Linton, informed me, that, on the preceding day *he saw* the fly in the act of depositing its eggs upon the leaf of the young wheat in the stubble-field."—*James Worth, to Roberts Vaux, Secretary of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. American Farmer, vol.* 2, *page* 180.

"Having not only observed with the naked eye, the eggs on the blades, but also the flies, in numerous instances, *in the very act of making their deposits*"—*Edward Tilghman 3d, Oct.* 10, 1820. *American Farmer, vol.* 2, page 235. Mr. Tilghman repeats this fact with others, at length, in the Albany Cultivator for May, 1841, page 82, and this too, after twenty years of observation !

"The latter end of April and beginning of May, they may be seen laying their eggs on the leaves that have grown that season—they deposit them in the small creases that are longitudinal in the leaf." *Doctor Isaac Chapman's essay, written in* 1797, *read before the Agricultural Society of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August* 14, 1820. *American Farmer, vol.* 3, *page* 166.

"The flies began to appear on the farm of Mr. Havens that year (1787,) as early as the 16th of April. Between that time and the 10th of May, they were continually coming forth and laying their eggs."—*Memoir on the Hessian Fly, read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, 2d March,* 1818, *by Thomas M. Randolph. American Farmer, vol.* 7, *page* 153.

"Soon after the plants are up, [in the fall,] the Hessian fly begins to lay her eggs upon them, and continues her operations for several weeks. She deposits her eggs on the upper surface of the leaf (i. e. the *ligula*, or strap-shaped portion of the leaf,) of the plant."—*Edmund C. Herrick. Mem. Yale Nat. Hist. Society. Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, vol.* 41, *page* 155.

"*I have repeatedly, both in autumn and spring, seen the Hessian fly in the act of depositing her eggs on wheat,* and have always found that she selects for this purpose the leaves of the young plant." Edward C. Herrick, quoted by Harris in "A Treatise on some of the Insects of New England, which are injurious to Agriculture," page 426.

So much, Mr. Editor, for the remark of Mr. M'Kenney, that he had "*never yet heard of any one who has detected a fly in the act of depositing eggs in the wheat, either in the grain or during its growth ;* the most that has ever been discovered is what is called the *flax-seed and worm or maggot* development, after which the ravages are witnessed and the fly itself is seen upon the young wheat."

I take it for granted, Mr. Editor, that I have established the fact by competent testimony, that the Hessian fly does proceed from the egg deposited by a parent fly ; that, consequently, the theory of Mr. M'Kenney has no foundation in fact or philosophy, and that therefore, the whole superstructure he has erected upon that foundation falls to the ground. Every one of the cases he brings to his aid are equally unfounded. His reference to analogy is just as unfortunate as his theory and his facts. The garden pea bug, the chesnut worm, the hickory nut worm, the rose insect, every one of them are produced from eggs deposited by parent insects in their respective depositories ; but it surely cannot be necessary for me to quote authorities, on all these analagous cases, after what I have proved above.

I will now proceed to give you the natural history of the Hessian Fly, as it is, and has long been known to be, well established :

As soon in the fall as the wheat is up sufficiently high, the fly deposits her eggs on the upper surface of the leaves, twenty, thirty, &c. on each leaf. The egg is about a 50th of an inch long, and a four-hundredth of an inch in diameter, cylindrical, transparent, and of a pale red color. The egg hatches in about four days; the young larva or maggot creeps down the leaf, enters the sheath, and with the head downwards, fastens upon the tender stalk, generally just above a joint. The larva appears to feed solely upon the sap of the plant ; it does not gnaw the stalk, and never enters it, but is gradually imbedded in it as the plant grows. Having taken its post, the larva is stationary ; it gradually loses its reddish color, becomes translucent, and clouded with white spots, and when near maturity the central part within is of a greenish hue. In about five or six weeks the larva begins to assume a brownish tinge, and soon is of a bright chesnut color, when the insect may be said to have reached the state of *pupa*. It has then some resemblance to a flaxseed. In this latter state it remains during winter, near the root of the plant, and protected from the cold by the dead leaves. Towards the end of April and in the fore part of May, or as soon as the weather becomes warm enough in spring, the insects are transformed to flies. They make their escape from their winter quarters by breaking through one end of their shell and the leaves around them. The head and thorax of the fly are black, the body is tawny, and covered with fine greyish hairs. The wings are blackish, but are more or less tinged with yellow at the base, where also they are very narrow ; they are fringed with short hairs, and are rounded at the end. The body measures about one-tenth of an inch in length, and the wings expand one quarter of an inch or more. Its scientific name is Cecidomyia destructor ; it belongs to the order diptera, which embraces flies, gnats, &c. Very soon after the flies come forth in the Spring they commence laying their eggs on the leaves of the wheat sown in the autumn before, and also on spring wheat. They continue emerging from their winter quarters about three weeks, when they entirely disappear. The eggs they have laid, hatch, the larvæ pass to the stalk, and they become pupæ in June and July. They are found in this state at harvest, and are left in the stubble in the fields ; and these again are transformed to flies as above. Some of the larvæ do not pass so far down the stem as to be left in the stubble, and

these are carried to the barn in the straw; and some of the pupæ are not transformed to flies in the fall, but remain in the stubble or straw till spring. Thus it will be seen there are two generations in a year. This is the true manner of the propagation of the Hessian fly, as agreed upon by numerous naturalists and farmers of the highest respectability. I have principally taken the above description of the habits of the insect from Mr. Herrick's essay in Silliman's Journal, and from the same author as quoted by Mr. Harris in his Treatise on Insects. But I have compared all the facts stated, with the writings of numerous other gentlemen, naturalists and farmers, and they all agree in every point. It is proper to say that in the course of my researches, I have found several writers who give different accounts of the place where the insects deposit their eggs, and that Mr. Say, the naturalist, who published an account of the insect in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, fell into the error of supposing the insect to be *viviparous*. A few persons assert that the insect deposits her eggs on the grain of the wheat, evidently mistaking some other insect, probably the *weevil*, for the Hessian fly. I will conclude this part of the subject by quoting from Harris—"The fact that the Hessian fly does ordinarily lay her eggs on the young leaves of wheat, barley, and rye, [and he might have said on corn, timothy and other grasses, in the absence of wheat, &c.] both in spring and in the autumn, is too well authenticated to admit of any doubt."

I ought to add that I have only quoted a very small number of the authorities who support the "egg theory," deeming it useless to occupy your pages with more than just enough to set the matter in its true light. In all my researches I have found but one writer (except Mr. Say) who doubted the "egg theory," and that one I have quoted in the fore part of this paper. With all others, the only doubt seems to have been, not whether, according to the laws of nature that regulate the propagation of all organised beings, animal and vegetable, the Hessian fly proceeds from a parent fly of the same kind; but as to the place in which it deposits its eggs, some contending that it deposits them on the leaves, (which is true,) others that it deposits them in the grain. This is the only material point of dispute. They all agree that she deposits eggs, except Mr. Say, who supposed that she deposited her progeny in the maggot form, and hence was viviparous.

As to a preventive, nearly all the writers differ as to the best means of destroying the fly or preventing its ravages. Some contending that *deep seeding* would save the wheat; others that late planting would do it. Some suppose that burning the stubble soon after harvest would destroy most if not all the larvæ; others, that ploughing and turning the stubble completely and deeply under soon after harvest, would destroy them. There is probably some merit in each and all of these suggestions. Every one of the writers who make them, speaks of the success that has attended his practice. The most important suggestion, in my opinion, was made by the late Judge Buel. It is, that as soon as the eggs are discovered to have been deposited, pulverized unslaked lime should be strown over the wheat. He contends that the lime will naturally find its way down the leaf and come in contact with the eggs and maggots, and inevitably destroy them. But it is certain that no remedy has had the effect to destroy or prevent the fly (probably from not having been thoroughly practised,) as it is still prevalent, and occasionally makes great havoc with wheat, though it is nothing like as destructive as it was a few years after its first discovery. At that time its ravages were so great, that many farmers in some places abandoned the culture of wheat. If a suggestion of my own is of any force, I would remark, that I think a judicious rotation of crops the most likely to lessen the evil and possibly to suppress it. With this view, if corn be planted after wheat, wheat should not follow the corn, but either some other crop or fallow should succeed; and the field should not be put in wheat again until three years at least had intervened. The fly, in my opinion, will be and is often, if not always, supported by the corn that immediately succeeds wheat, and hence the wheat that follows corn will be likely to be affected by the fly. The fly does not injure corn—it is too robust a plant; but I think it likely that it infests it in the spring, at least occasionally. In the rotation of crops, I would also endeavor to have the field of wheat of this year as far from that of last year as possible. May not the comparative exemption we now enjoy be attributable to the system of rotation so generally practised of late years?

I have deemed it unnecessary to go over the history of the supposed introduction and discovery of the fly in this country. That is of no use, and your valuable columns can be much more profitably occupied.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

ECONOMY OF CORN MEAL.

The following communications are upon a subject which interests the most of us, and though the fact disclosed is not *new* to any farmer or farmer's wife who may have paid proper attention to household economy, still it is profitable often to have a familiar matter treated by sensible and discreet writers, for though as to the main fact we may remain unenlightened, yet it is pleasant to learn the why and the wherefore.

From the New England Farmer.

CORN MEAL.

Mr. Putnam—Dear Sir—In the course of the past winter, I became accidentally aware of the fact, that corn meal lost its fine flavor by being very finely ground; this was most especially observable in baked Indian puddings. I was unwilling to subscribe to the reason given by the "gude woman," until repeated trials of coarse and fine meal from the same parcel of corn, had given a similar result. Puddings from the coarse meal were light, sweet and palatable; while those from the fine meal, even with the addition of eggs were comparatively heavy and insipid. Indeed, the luscious, juicy, rich, sweet and jelly-like qualities sought for, were in all cases found peculiar to puddings from the coarse meal; and I doubt not that it is to these, that poets who have sung the praises of "baked Indian pudding," had reference; for most certainly those from very fine meal are not entitled to rank among the luxuries of bipeds.

The change was evidently a chemical change, produced by the more thorough grinding; and very naturally gave rise to an inquiry as to the effect the severe grinding might have upon the nutritive, as well as savory quantities of meal, either for cooking or for feeding domestic animals. The question thus presented, became to me, one of much interest, especially when taken into connection with the common practice of grinding meal and provender; the farmers in this vicinity, I believe, genally preferring their provender to be finely ground, and the miller is thought to do best who grinds it the finest.

For the purpose of gaining some further light upon the subject, I left with Dr. Dana, of Lowell, two samples from the same sack of corn, one of coarse and one of fine meal, with a request that if convenient he would analyze them, and give the result, with his views relative to the facts and question above stated, in aid of the common interest.

A few days since I received from Dr. Dana the letter herewith enclosed, which, although perhaps not written for the press, I doubt not his free accord that you should publish all or any part of the same you may think useful or interesting to the readers of the Farmer.

The mill had been standing still, at least for a while, and probably the stones were cold, or nearly so, when the samples were ground, and therefore they may not have given a fair test of the full effect of ordinary severe grinding.

Doubtless there is yet something further to be learned in this matter. Perhaps the breaking of the envelope of the starchy globules, and presenting the oil of corn in the manner incident to the fine grinding, as mentioned by Dr. Dana, gives us the reason or cause of the painful effects from eating Indian bread or puddings, experienced at times by dyspeptics and some others; if so, it would seem that this pernicious effect can easily be obviated by rejecting for pudding and bread making, both fine ground meal and the fine part always found in coarse meal.

Most respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM CLARK.

Northampton, June 20th, 1843.

Lowell, June 2d, '43.

DEAR SIR—A few days after you were here, I fell in company with a very intelligent dealer in grain, going with his wife to Boston. I set myself down by her, and our conversation turning upon the education of daughters, naturally led to that essential part of such education, domestic economy—and so, naturally, to pudding making. I mentioned the result you had brought to my notice; whereupon, the husband expressed great surprise that the fact that finely ground meal will not make good pudding, was new to me. He had long known it, and always had his corn ground coarse to make Indian puddings of. His wife says she will use none other. Going, a few days after, to a mill, to ascertain the temperature of the meal as it comes from the stones, I met the miller, who told me unless I could spend a day at the mill, one observation would do me little good. In the morning, all being cool, the meal heats of course but little; in the course of a day's work, the stones getting hotter, he said, he could hardly bear his hand on the meal. The miller, learning my object, said, that from the same sack of wheat, or rye, or corn, he could make meal which would afford excellent dough, and bread, or no dough, nor good bread, nor puddings. All depended on the grinding. All grain ground very fine and heating much, lost its bread-making properties. The flour all *runs*, as the phrase is; it will not form good dough nor good bread. This is, he stated to me, a long known fact. You see, therefore, your notion of the effects of fine or coarse grinding, is quite well confirmed. I am quite at loss to define the cause, but I attribute it, first, to the change produced by heat, upon the arrangement of the elements of starch. You are aware that there are great varieties of this substance, all exhibiting the same proportions of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They are chemically the same, and slight causes change one to another. From starch, the transition is easy to gum and sugar. Some varieties of starch are converted by boiling into gum. The heat of the mill stones may cause this change, or at least such an approach to it that the additional heat of boiling or baking may complete it.

I attribute the effect of fine grinding, secondly, to the probable abrasion of the envelope of the starchy globule, by which the starch at once absorbs even cold water like a sponge, and becomes jelly like. Such flour *runs* when made, or attempted to be made, into dough. Then when made into pudding, of course a very little boiling or baing will change such starch to gum, and you may as well expect gum as this starch to form puddings.

The question you raised, whether the nutritive properties are not affected by the mode of grinding is one of great weight, if we admit, that the change of form from one variety of starch into another, of from starch to gum or sugar, affects its fat-forming power. I cannot, from any facts known to me, or from general principles, admit that these changes have any such effect. From the effect upon ourselves, I should say that the nearer the food is brought to the state of cooked food, that is, to gum and sugar, the easier its digestion, and consequently its conversion into fat. But we are not left here to "*a priori*" reasoning. Practice among the hog-raisers in our neighborhood, as the miller told me, has led to the use of *meal* (Indian) for fattening hogs; but horses, it is found, thrive best on such coarsely ground corn as is used for puddings. Perhaps the explanation of this rests in part upon the facts mentioned to me, a day or two since, by my esteemed chemical friend, Mr. A. A. Hayes, who has made a vast number of experiments on corn. The oil of corn, he says, is highly irritating to the stomach of man and of the horse, but innoxious to the hog. Hence being finely ground, the hog extracts and uses for his own fat the oil of corn, which the more coarsely ground grain retains, and hence acts more kindly upon the horse. Wishing, however, to test my opinion respecting the conversion of the starch to gum, by grinding, and desirious of gratifying your request, I analyzed the samples of corn you left me. The results are as follows:

Coarse ground.	*Fine do.*	
83.	82.	- Starch and husky matter.
17.	18.	- Gluten, oil, gum, &c. &c.
100.	100.	- Soluble in water and alkali.

The difference between the quantity of starch is so little, that I am inclined to think the change effected by grinding depends upon converting one form of starch into another, rather than into gum, and upon the grinding off or abrading the starch envelope.

I assure you, the question which you stated to me, from its great practical bearings, has excited my attention more than that relating to the sugar from corn. The state of food best for fattening animals, is one of deep interest, but I believe this will resolve itself wholly into a question of the ease of digestion. On no point is the farmer under greater obligations to Liebig, than for his most admirable researches respecting the origin of fat. His views here

are not only of the highest practical utility, but are among the most philosophical developments of modern chemistry. But here, new experiments, such as those of Mr. Hayes, to which I have referred, are wanting, to show why food in one state is more digestable than in another. Let us go on: light always beams upon those who will seek it.

With great regard, most truly yours,

SAM. L. DANA.

THE CROPS.

Our exchanges for the week furnish very meagre accounts of the crops. After a very careful examination, the intelligence comprised in the abstract which follows is all we can glean.

In the West.—The editor of the Buffalo Gazette has seen letters from Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, which represent that the wheat crop promises a better yield than has ever been realized. In Wisconsin nearly double the quantity will be produced this year than was last.

The very intelligent editor of the Prairie Farmer published at Chicago, Illinois, holds the following language:

The cold weather which continued so long, has finally given way to a succession of days that would not find themselves out of place in the latter part of July. As a consequence, the grounds have dried, and the crops, especially corn, have pushed rapidly forward. The wheat crop, through the counties of Cook, McHenry, Du Page, Boon, and Winnebago, where we have viewed it, looks well. We believe that in northern Illinois, not quite as much wheat was sown in the fall as usual; owing to the low price of the article; but we think it has been made up, by the sowing of spring wheat. * * * In Southern Illinois and Indiana, the crop will be light. * * * In Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and northern Indiana and Illinois the crop is excellent; and as Iowa and Wisconsin have exported but little as yet, if the crop should come in as well as anticipated, it will probably go far toward making up deficiencies in other places. At any rate, those who *rush into speculation* on the expectation of a short crop, *will certainly get bitten.*

Pennsylvania—In *Lancaster* county the harvest is backward, and the wheat does not ripen generally through the field but in patches—some complaint of *smut* and *fears* of rust, but the editor of the Columbia Protector says he never saw the crops look better—*oats* fine and heavy—corn late but promises a good crop.

The corn in Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, is remarkably poor—the crops of wheat and Rye in Bucks county promise not to yield more than half a full crop.

In *Cumberland* County.—The corn crop it is expected will turn out *tolerably* well, though late—*oats* short and light.—*Wheat* and *Rye* on the uplands, average crop—in the bottoms mostly inferior and scant.

North Carolina.—The Hillsborough Recorder says, the harvesting is progressing, and we learn from different sections that the *wheat is excellent*, oat crops extremely *good*; and though the corn is a little backward, there is a promise of a *plentiful* crop.

The first load of new Wheat was brought to the Fayetteville market on the 30th ult. and sold at $1 per bushel. The crop in North Carolina is said to be more than an average one in quantity, and better than usual in quality.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle.*

Delaware.—The Journal says, the crop of grain (wheat) will be below an average.

Virginia.—The Winchester Virginian says, the corn though late, has a good color and is doing well.

Tobacco.—The crop of tobacco is represented as short, in consequence of the scarcity of plants—late as it is, some planters are still putting out plants.

Tennessee.—As far as the editors of the Agriculturist can learn, the crops in Tennessee promise finely indeed. *Corn, wheat, oats, pototoes* and *grasses* look well.

Maryland.—The *Frederick Examiner* says there is much complaint about *rust* in the wheat, the harvest being late. The *Herald* of the same place says—the wheat generally stands pretty thin upon the ground, but it is hoped that the *quality* of wheat will be better than last year.

In *Queen Anne's County*—The wheat on *good* land promises an abundant harvest, while that on *poor* land looks remarkably well—the wheat will weigh heavy.

The editor of Centreville Times, says "Harvest has commenced with us (Queen Annes Co.) and the *wheat* appears to have a plump fine grain. *We* think there is a pretty good prospect at present for an average crop."

In *Talbot Co.* E. S. the wheat being mostly harvested has turned out better than was generally expected.

In *Carroll* County—not more than half a crop of wheat expected—both the rust and smut having injured it.

Rain—the Crops.—The rains of the last few days (after a long drought) have caused quite a reviving aspect to vegetation. We have now hopes that the corn may yet turn out tolerably well. The oats however will be very short and the crops light. Some of our farmers have commenced cutting their rye and wheat. Some of the upland turns out an average crop, but on most of the bottom land the yield will be very inferior and scant.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

CROPS—HARVEST.—We have recently had considerable opportunity to observe the crops in this county, and in our judgement, there is no occasion for gloomy apprehensions, or at least for fault finding among our farmers. True the crop of wheat is not *generally*, a heavy one, nor can we see how it is possible that a large crop can be anticipated, on land so much reduced, as is unfortunately, most of the land in this county.

We have not seen a single instance of wheat growing on good land, that did not promise an abundant harvest—and the poor land wheat looks, to us, remarkably well. Some few fields were seriously injured by the fly, but this is by no means general. There are also some instances, where the crop is nearly ruined by the smut, but this is no fault of the land or the season. R'd. Cook Tilghman, Esq., has a field, part of which is entirely worthless, owing to the smut; but that portion of his crop for which he cleansed his seed, is entirely free from it, and the balance is not worth cutting. Let this be a caution to our farmers to look well to it, that no filth is sowed along with their wheat.

The Harvesting is generally commenced and the wheat is remarkably fine in appearance, and will doubtless weigh heavily.—We witnessed a few days since the operation of one of Hussey's wheat cutters, on the estate of Wm. Carmichael, Esq., and were highly pleased with it. It cuts the grain well, and saves nearly every head, where it is not so much lodged as to bring the head too low for the machine. This machine is capable of cutting fifteen acres of stout wheat in a day, and none of our large farmers would be without one.—While on this subject we will state one other fact, which we think may be of essential service to every one who grows wheat on low lands. Our friend, Geo. N. Newman, Esq., has a field in which there are several low and hitherto unproductive spots. Before seeding it in wheat last fall he ran a sub-soil plough through it, cutting the earth as deeply as possible. We were surprised to find, on examining his crop a few days ago, that these low places, have incomparably the best wheat in the field.

The cause of it, we presume, is simply this. The sub-soil breaks up and loosens the ground so that the water runs down and soaks away instead of standing on the top and drowning the wheat, and keeping the land always in a cold and clammy state. If our farmers will try this generally, we shall not so often see the best land in their fields, wholly unproductive.

Oats look very well, and the Corn though small, is by no means unpromising.—*Centreville (Md.) Telescope.*

TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES.

To the Editors of the American:

That the public may be rightly informed with regard to the trial of Hussey's and McCormick's Reaping Machines, I deem it proper for me to state that the machine tried against McCormick's, near Richmond, Va., was not that so well known to the public as Hussey's Reaping Machine. It was an inferior machine which I had made to sell at a low price. I believe my best machine, which was in another county on that day, was preferred before McCormick's wherever it was used; as proof of this I had several orders for next year from those who were well acquainted with M'Cormick's machine. A still stronger evidence that my machine should not suffer from a casual trial is, that one of the committee who reported unfavorably of my inferior machine assured me when I left Richmond, that he should have one of my best machines next year.

Those papers which have given an account of the trial, would confer a favor by copying this. OBED HUSSEY.

CORN SUGAR.—A writer in the Southern Agriculturist relates the following in relation to the granulation of corn molasses.

"A neighbor, summer before last, made a small quantity of corn-stalk molasses and reserved a part with the intention of giving it to his children, as a remedy for worms. Last summer, wishing to know what would be its condition after being kept such a length of time, I desired him to send me a part of it. He was surprised on examination to find it all converted into sugar, excepting a small quantity of molasses floating on the top. This proves its susceptibility of crystallization. But at what period during the twelve months the metamorphosis was completed, could not be told, as the pitcher containing it was not examined until it was done at my request. Perhaps mine, if it had been kept thus long would have grained equally well."

EXPERIMENTS IN COAL ASHES.—We applied coal ashes in the drill, mixed with the soil, for turneps, on a moist, clayey soil, and the crop in drills thus dressed was nearly twice as much as in drills without any dressing. For each peck of ashes we got nearly three pecks extra turneps. Our memorandum is not at hand, but we think about one peck was applied to a drill about three rods in length. The effect was precisely like that of wood ashes. We used coal ashes, plaster, and salt, mixed on a light, gravelly soil, for turneps, and they increased the crop nearly one half. Which ingredient was most beneficial, we know not. We used coal ashes on a light sandy soil for potatoes, and perceived no effect, excepting the potatoes were more smooth, being protected from the worms.

A gardener once showed us the effects of coal ashes. He had potatoes very fair and smooth in a garden where they used to be much injured by the worms before the use of ashes. He found that the grass grew in and around a path which was a disadvantage in wet weather, or when the dew was on, and to prevent this he covered the path a few inches deep with coal ashes, and in consequence the grass grew far more luxuriantly than before. In a low place coal ashes had been thrown to fill up, till it was 15 or 18 inches deep; in this soil, composed wholly of coal ashes, potatoes and beans were growing very luxuriantly.—*Boston Cult.*

Irrigation.—Many farmers are so situated that the wash from the highways, may, without much trouble, be converted to a valuable use. Wherever this is the case it is well worth one's time to attend to it. By opening sluices from the gutters, so as to direct the wash upon your mowing lands, the crop of grass will be greatly and continually increased, and without much trouble or expense, as the work can be attended to when there is commonly but little else to do. Where the field descends from the road, and no inequalities of surface intervene to prevent it, the channels should be made at short intervals, in order that the benefits resulting be evenly diffused. The dust, dirt and fecundating rubbish, accumulating in the gutters and by the way side, will thus be converted to a valuable use. —*Maine Cultivator.*

TENACITY OF LIFE IN TREES.—We saw a wood pile the other day at Mr. Storer's in Monmouth, all in *full bloom.* On examining it, we found that some apple trees had been cut down last winter, the trunks and limbs were cut off into pieces of the common length of wood for hauling to the door—had been hauled and piled up. This spring the branches put out leaves in regular order, and next followed the blossoms. The blossoms were as lively in color and as fragrant as if the trees were growing, and what is a little singular, altho' the wood was piled in a sheltered warm place, the leaves and blossoms did not show themselves until those on the trees that are growing also came out. This, we all know, is considerably later than usual. Why should the season have the same influence on these lopped branches that had no connection with the ground as it does on the living, growing trees? We suppose that the buds of trees are in some degree a sort of independent individual, having all the organs essential to the continuance of vegetable life, and that the parent stock is a sort of soil or common medium or channel for conveying the proper food to it from the earth itself, but we should think that they would, when cut from the earth and put into a warm situation, start earlier than those that are dependent upon the general warmth of the earth for support.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—We invite attention to the reply of our able correspondent, Dr. *Gideon B. Smith*, to the paper of Mr. McKenney, published two weeks since in our journal on the "*Wheat Fly.*" As both gentlemen couch their lances with skill, are true knights, and have a fair field, our readers may expect to witness an interesting tourney.

CHILI WHEAT.—We received last week through the hands of a friend, a dozen heads of wheat, part of the product of a sowing of a small quantity of Chili wheat by Mr. *Henry Jones*, of Patapsco Neck, in this county. If a dozen kinds of wheat had been sown, more varieties could not have been produced. While about one half the heads were *white* wheat, the other moiety were *red*; some *bearded* and others *bald*, and scarcely any two could be said to be alike. Most of the heads were of fine size, but again there were others as chubby and short in comparison, as was General *Tom Thumb* when he stood in juxta-position with the Kentucky giant.

Though there were so many varieties in the sample sent us, from our knowledge of the practical good sense and acute discrimination of Mr. Jones, we have no doubt that he will be able to make such *selections* out of the product of his sowing, as will prove, another year, an acquisition. And before we close we must thank him for his attention in sending us the samples, and express the pleasure we experienced in learning by our mutual friend, *Dallam*, that his wheat crop bid fair to be more than an average good one, and that up to the period at which he saw it, the 9th instant, it was clear of *rust*, that insidious enemy, which, like the thief of the night, blights, in a brief period, the best grounded hopes, and robs industry of the promised reward of its toils.

The Striped Bug.—The following, which we copy from the *Prairie Farmer*, contains about as good and effectual a method of destroying the striped bug which infest Melon, Squash and Pumpkin vines, as any we have seen recommended.

The only remedy we have found effectual, is to visit the vines early in the morning or after dewfall in the evening, and taking the little depredators affectionately between the thumb and finger, give them a squeeze which even a striped bug can appreciate. It requires much trouble; but in our experience the choice is between that and no vines. They may soon be thinned out in this way that what remain will do very little injury. They usually collect upon a few hills, leaving the remainder; and seem to prefer squashes to almost any other vine. In killing them, it is well to look in the loose earth about the hills, as more will frequently hide there than will remain on the vine.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I send you a sample of early wheat which should be termed, *Watkins' Red May Wheat.* It is extensively grown in the neighborhood of Richmond. It weighs heavy, say 64lbs to the bushel—it matures so early that cockle, garlic and cheat has not time to mature. The fly does not injure it—it is not liable to rust; I could find but one instance where rust had injured it, that was a lot sown late in November.—In 1842, it was cut as early as the 26th May. It is not remarkable for production, but a very certain crop. It is necessary to seed heavy; it does not branch, and will not do well on poor land; it has a smooth head and makes good flour. From the recommendation given it in Va., I consider it highly valuable to those parts of Maryland which suffer so much by the ravages of the fly and rust.

It can be obtained of John Watkins. Esq., of Ampthill, near Richmond, Va., who is remarkable for his care and attention in keeping his different kinds of grain pure. He will furnish seed wheat in good and substantial bags if directed, and put it on board the steam boat at his landing below Richmond. OBED HUSSEY.

Balt. July 17, 1843.

We will with pleasure distribute this small lot among such of our friends as feel disposed to give it a trial.

BALTIMORE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

On the 7th instant we spent a few hours at the Farm belonging to this establishment; we were there long enough, however, to walk over and examine pretty thoroughly all its arable grounds, consisting, we should think, of about 120 acres, meadows, cleared and uncleared, included; for, in despite of age, we can always find elasticity of step sufficient to pass over cultivated fields, not only without physical inconvenience or discomfort, but with a heart revelling in the extacy of unalloyed delight, as with us it is a passion to enjoy rural scenes, and behold the fruits of the earth in their various stages of growth and fruition. In each plant that springs upward and unfolds its leaves to the sun, the air and the dews of Heaven, we behold the finger of that Providence, whose kindness and careful watchings over human wants, are too often unappreciated by those for whose benefits they are intended. And upon this occasion, the degree of pleasure we enjoyed was greatly enhanced, by the reflection that we were treading on grounds sanctified by the holy purposes for which its products were designed. When we looked around us through the fields, and beheld the *little ones* engaged in their labors, their gambols, or their pastimes, with their healthful cheeks, contented countenances, buoyant spirits and neatly clad persons, and associated the fact in our mind, that they were destitute orphans, whom the enlarged philanthropy of strangers had provided with a home; that notwithstanding their Creator had bereaved them of their parents, he had raised up others, who, though not bound to them by the ties of blood, were exercising over them an almost paternal care, in providing for their necessities, and in watching over their temporal and spiritual welfare. We say, when these associations rushed upon our mind, we were filled with emotions which no language can pourtray—which no standard of feeling can measure, for they called forth every latent sympathy of our bosom, and overwhelmed us with admiration of those generous hearts, who had conceived and brought into being a *charity* so noble in its conception, so enlightened and diffusive in its benefits. There may be others, thought we, more imposing and splendid, but unpretending as this is, its object is so holy, its aims and ends so consecrated by the kindly affections, its motives so pure, so chastened, so nearly allied to christian love, as to lend to this institution the charm of sublimity. Surely, we mentally exclaimed, their motives will hallow the object, and vouchsafe to its *benefactors* not only the gratitude of its juvenile inmates, but the approving smiles of every one, who may be capable of estimating aright the munificence of those by whom it was established; who, obeying the dictates of their feelings, have provided a home for the fatherless, and placed them in a position to attain respectability and usefulness in future life.

As a private *charity*, we know of nothing in our country which equals the "*Manual Labor School* for indigent boys" of Baltimore, except the one at Whitesboro,' New York, established by the munificence of the late Gen. Stephen Van Renssalaer, upon a somewhat similar principle; *labor* being the basis of each, and only differing in kind. While the *labor* performed at Gen. V. R's. institution is *Mechanical*, that at the Baltimore, is *Agricultural*, each equally utilitarian and respectable.

As the very able and lucid *Report* of the Directors, has already placed our readers in possession of the objects and intentions of the founders of this institution, as well as of its financial condition and prospects, we shall not trouble them with any remarks upon these heads, but shall proceed to notice the farm, and to point out what we may consider necessary to be done, to restore its fertility, and render it speedily productive.

With respect to the *farm*, the *Report* of the Directors have already informed our readers that it consists of 140 acres, *five-sevenths* of the purchase money having been paid, leaving still *two-sevenths unpaid, and as yet unprovided for.* With regard to the condition of the arable land when it was entered upon two years ago last March, its history is soon written. Like hundreds of other farms, it had been worn out by improvident culture—nay worse—its fields were filled with those pests and robbers of the soil—sassafras and briar bushes—its fences were in the most deplorable state of dilapidation—and so careful had been its former owners not to *disturb* the right of possession of the *scrubby occupants* of the margins of the fences, that, with indulgent care, they had permitted them, each succeeding year, to extend their territorial limits, and thus to circumscribe the space allotted to culture—the Meadows too, were resigned with the same *philosophic composure* to the bramble and its *confreres*, so that the grass which was mowed each season was a mixture of dewberry, blackberry, sassafras, and almost every other of those pests, which *neglect* fosters into being, to punish sloth and rob the earth of its fruitfulness. The *drains* and *ditches* which had been made by *nature*, as well as by art—*the most by the former*—had been left to keep themselves open as best they could, and to find outlets for the waters by as many devious and zigzag conduits, as the floods in their headlong and fitful course might think best.

This is no exaggerated statement of the condition of the farm of the "*Manual Labor School*," when it came into possession of its present proprietors, and *though its aspect and condition is greatly changed for the better*, the practiced eye of the culturist has still the landmarks before him, to tell, with a certainty, which admits of no doubt, what it was but two brief years since; how much has been done, and what remains to be done. We say, after seeing what we have, that Mr. *Snuggrass*, the *farmer*, when he entered upon the property, had a herculean labor to perform, and considering the force he has had at his disposal, he has performed it with heroic devotion, unconquerable energy, and most excellent judgment and effect; for which he *deserves*, and doubtless has, and will continue to receive the approbation and thanks of his employers.

The clearing up and fertilization of *such* a farm, is not the work of a day, a month, nor a year; nor is it to be accomplished without *much labor, much manure, and much expense;* and when we say that, in view of the time and means which Mr. Snuggrass has had, he has effected great melioration in the soil, as well as in the appearance of the place, we wish not to be considered in the light of a flatterer, or of contributing incense to his self esteem; for we "would not flatter Neptune for his trident," but wish only to be esteemed in that other and more enviable light, of rendering homage to him to whom homage is due; for although he has done much, there is still much to do, before all that is susceptible of being done will have been accomplished.

On the place there are, perhaps, 25 acres of land admirably adapted for meadows, which, in their present condition, can scarcely be esteemed as the apologies for such; for where timothy should now be standing from four to five feet high, *weeds* and *bushes*, of every degree and kind, encumber the earth, and render the stunted growth of grass fit for almost any thing else than hay. In the way of draining and ditching, Mr. Snuggrass has already, with good judgment, done much, in the formation of new and *straight* channels for the passage of the water, thus adding to the facilities that heretofore existed, of relieving the meadows from the superabundance which formerly operated to encourage the growth of aquatic weeds, the coarse grasses, and shrubs, and to depress the growth of those artificial and more valuable grasses which both fill the

farmer's garner and purse, and sustain his stock. Having thus freely spoken of the condition of the *Meadows*, we will assume the liberty of pointing out such improvements as we consider proper and necessary to be made, in order that they may be brought into a state of early productiveness. Open *Ditches*, or covered *drains*, should be excavated around the margins of the hills, so as to cut off, receive, and carry away the water from the land-springs: the main ditches, or beds of the runs, should be straightened, where necessary, and deepened sufficiently to carry off the water at times of heavy rains, so as to prevent the overflowing of their banks; lateral covered drains should be cut and made from those which environ the hill sides, so as to convey the water therefrom into the main ditches or drains. We prefer covered drains, because, no ground is lost to culture, because, they are less subject to injury from floods and rains, and are more sightly. In all cases where such drains are constructed, they should be sufficiently deep to allow of 12 inches of soil above the materials of which they may be made.

All the bushes should be grubbed up, so as not to impede the plough after the draining shall have been effected; and then, the meadows should be ploughed up with a plough capable of turning a furrow 7 or 8 inches deep, and laying the furrow slices *flat*. After being ploughed, the roller, should be passed over the ground furrow-wise; then a hundred bushels of ashes to the acre should be spread thereon, and harrowed in until the tilth should be made perfectly fine, when a peck and a half of Timothy seed, per acre, should be sown thereon, *lightly* harrowed in, and rolled. If these meadows were to be thus treated, we would guarantie *two tons* of good clean hay per acre, which would not only give ample provender for the stock on the farm, but allow of many tons being annually sold to add to the income of the establishment.

We have recommended *Ashes* as the proper manure, for more reasons than one. It is a clean manure, and would not, therefore, fill the meadows with the seeds of pestilent weeds: it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of timothy, being nutritious and affording immediate food to the grass plants, while it would supply them with potash to dissolve the silex in the soil and prepare it to be taken up by the plants, a thing essential to their formation: the spent ashes too, of the soap-boilers, contain as much lime in every hundred bushels, as should be put on an acre of *poor* ground; so that, in applying ashes, the double operation of ashing and liming would be performed, and the soil not only be supplied with a nutritive manure, but with two substances, each of which is capable of converting the inert vegetable substances in the soil, which at present do not contribute to the sustenance of plants, into wholesome food; as it is evident that until the dissolution of such fibrous and ligneous bodies takes place, no nourishment can be extracted therefrom by the roots of the plants, as they can only take up their food when in a liquid state. To make ourself more distinctly understood, the lime and ashes would perform the same office in the soil, as is performed in a batch of bread by the yeast of the good housewife—it would leaven it up, bring on fermentation, consequently produce decay, and thus create a supply of humus out of various materials which, previously, were of no use, because they were not capable of being dissolved either by the voltaic operation of the roots of the plants, or of being held in solution by the waters in the earth. Again, we prefer ashes, because of the superior *cheapness* of their transportation, inasmuch as it would require but two days with a double horse team, to haul a quantity from Baltimore, sufficient to manure an acre, whereas, it would require *ten* days to haul the requisite quantity of stable manure, or street dirt, and because, moreover, that the ashes would be much more *permanent* in their effects than either.

We propose now to notice the other departments of the farm, and will begin with what may be termed the *Truck patches*, consisting of 3 acres in potatoes, ¾ of an acre in sugar beets, a small patch in Mangel Wurtzel, 2 acres in Black eyed Peas, 2 acres in field (white) Beans, 2 acres in Cabbages, about 1 acre in Melons and Canteloupes, probably half an acre, which had been been sown with Ruta Baga, as much in Pumpkins; all and each of which looked well, except the Ruta Baga turnips, which had been mostly destroyed by the fly. But as Mr. Snuggrass means to plough it up again, and sow it in fall turnips the ground may yet be made to pay for the trouble and expense he has been at and may be put to, should not the same enemy come and nip the plants before they get into the rough leaf.

Wheat.—In three patches, there are, in all, about 10 acres in wheat; the best of which was sown as late as the beginning of November last, which, being ploughed in deeply, did not make its appearance above the ground until late in the spring. This piece looks well, but is not as forward as we should like to see it, as late maturing wheat, is always liable to the rust. The other two patches, have suffered greatly from winter killing, and is consequently too thin to make any thing like a good yield, and we doubt much too, whether the soil has stamina enough in it, owing to the want of humus and potash, to sustain a profitable crop of wheat.

Corn.—There are in all, about 18 acres in corn, divided in several patches. Mr. Snuggrass commenced planting on the 10th of May, but owing to the difficulty of the season did not finish before June. And, indeed, his corn planting was greatly retarded, in consequence of the necessity of manuring the greater part of it in the hill, because of the infertility of the land—and this operation, all corn-planters know to be both tedious and slow. We were shown a field of 11½ acres in corn, which some seasons ago, before it came into the possession of the present owners, was sown with 17 bushels of Rye, but owing to its poverty, could not mature any grain, and consequently yielded nothing but straw. The corn on it now, was planted from the 10th to the 24th of May, and was manured in the hill. The plants look luxuriant, have grown finely, and should the season prove an auspicious one, we have no doubt but that it will yield a fair crop; though for the purposes of the after culture and *general* benefit of the soil, it would have been better that the land had been manured *broadcast*. This field was filled with all sorts of bushes, briars and vines when Mr. Snuggrass commenced operations on it, all of which he has cut down with great labor and much trouble. In walking through a portion of this field, we noticed considerable *sorrel*, a sure indication of the existence of too much oxalic or free acid in the soil, and of the *absolute necessity* of correcting, or neutralizing it, by the application of *lime*.

We noticed a patch of early corn planted for roasting ears, which was very forward, and looked as well as any we have seen this season. The last planted corn, as was to have been expected, is very *low*, and whether it ripens or not will depend upon the character of the ensuing fall. If frosts should be late in making their appearance, it *may mature*; but we should not recommend to any one to plant corn as late as the 20th of June, unless intended for roasting ears; for of a certainty, in nine out of ten seasons, it would make nothing but *soft-corn*.

Oats.—In oats there are 13 acres, which not only looks well, but promises a *good crop*, as they are thickly set and heavily headed.

Buckwheat.—Of this grain there are six acres sown: of its appearance we have nought to say, as it was still emboweled in the earth; but will remark, that the ground in which it is sowed, bore evident marks of having been well prepared; which, let us whisper to unbelieving farmers, is one-half of the battle.

And while we are on the topic of Buckwheat, we will volunteer a remark or two upon it, as manure. As the farm of this institution is situated between six and seven miles from Baltimore, and there are not stock enough on the place to make a sufficient quantity of manure to supply the demand, to avoid the labor and expense of hauling street dirt, or stable manure, from town, it should be an object with the Directors to grow Buckwheat, to be ploughed in when just in flower, and thus relieve themselves from the onerous burthen of transporting animal or vegetable manure from the city. We do not pretend to say, that a ley of buckwheat would be equal to a *full dressing* of either of the descriptions of manure we have named, but if a bushel of buckwheat, and a like quantity of plaster, were sown to the acre, and a hundred bushels of ashes or fifty bushels of lime were also spread thereon, it would speedily bring the land up to a condition of fertility which would ensure the growth of good *Clover*; that once effected, its subsequent improvement would be comparatively easy. The expense of turning in a ley of buckwheat, would not be one-fourth of what the requisite quantity of manure when hauled from town would cost, and we do hold it as undeniably true, that whether the nutritive manure to be used be the one kind or the other, that the soil can never be restored to a profitable state of *permanent* fertility, *until it shall have undergone liming, or ashing*; so that the economy of the expense must be calculated upon the comparative cost of green crops ploughed in, or manure bought *in*, and hauled *from*, town.

Broadcast Corn.—We were gratified to find that the *Farmer* had been so provident as to sow a patch of broadcast corn, with a view of allowing his stock a *bite* in August and September, when the grass of the pastures will have become short—this is a thing that every farmer should do—but while we thus express our gratification at Mr. Snuggrass' attention to the necessities of the stock under his care, we must be permitted to express our regret that his patch is so small in its dimensions, and so thinly sown. In the first place he should have sown enough to furnish him a full supply of green food to soil his cattle in the barn yard from the first of August until frost; and before he shall have commenced *soiling*, the barn yard should be covered with earth, mould, or soil of any kind, two feet deep, which should be so levelled as to present a *concave* form, in order that none of the liquid voidings of the cattle may be lost by running off. If this care were taken to form such a bed of earth or mould, and plaster were strewn over it, twice a month, to prevent the escape of the ammonia, we have no doubt that every pound of it would be as fertilizing as is the droppings of the cattle: this, it must be conceded, would be as cheap a plan as could be adopted to accumulate manure. Indeed, by enriching two acres of ground and dividing it into three parts, sowing one-third on the 20th of April, another third on the 1st of May, and the remaining third on the 10th of June, an ample supply of green food might be provided to soil the entire stock of the farm of a night, from the 25th of June, until fall, by which means manure in ample quantity might be made in the barn yard, in the way we have suggested, to fertilze 20 acres of ground.

By sowing a bushel of Rye on *half* an acre of ground the first week of August—and by sowing 2 bushels of *Oats* on *half* an acre of ground early next spring—both pieces to be well manured—the soiling might commence

in the middle of April and be carried on continuously until frost, so that two months of soiling would be thereby gained, as by the time the Rye and Oats should have become exhausted, the broad cast corn would be ready for the sickle. Both the Rye and Oats would bear being twice cut over.

This plan, not being old-fashioned, may be considered troublesome and expensive; but as it is useless to attempt to farm with profit, *without trouble*, and one acre well manured will yield more than three not manured, the trouble should not be considered at all; and so far from the plan being considered expensive, it should be esteemed a source of profit; for such it would prove to be. And if farmers would only pay proper attention to the accumulation of manure, and avail themselves of the means of procurement, actually within their power, there would really be but little complaint of a want of it, or of exhausted farms; for every farm with a moderate supply of woodland attached to it, has upon it the elements of its own fertility, and there is no telling the vast quantity of good substantial manure which might be thus provided by an economical, pains taking man.

We believe we have gone through with the crops of grain, roots, &c. and we will now proceed to notice the orchard. These consist of a small apple orchard in front of the house. The trees are healthy in appearance, and tolerably well filled with fruit; though from the hide-bound condition of the grass-sod, we think the orchard should either be limed or ashed, then ploughed up the ensuing fall, put in corn next spring, and kept in alternate root, corn and row culture for several years to come, and that it should never again be put in grass, as all carpetings of the kind operate injuriously to the trees. The trees too, at present would be benefitted by a washing of a solution of potash—4lbs of potash dissolved in 10 gallons of water would go over the whole orchard,—or the trees might be painted with a mixture of soft soap and sulphur —1lb of flour sulphur and 4 gallons of soft soap would be sufficient.

The *Peach Orchard* consists of about 350 trees of choice fruit, planted a year ago. They should be examined *forthwith* for worms, and after these are destroyed, the trees should be treated as we have recommended for the apple trees. Besides which, we think the appearance of the trees would be greatly improved if the mixture of salt and saltpetre, as recommended by Mr. Lyttleton Physick, were sown around their bodies. Mr. P's mixture consists of 7 parts salt and 1 of saltpetre.

The *Dwelling* is a comfortable stone house, with five rooms and a kitchen, eligibly situated, in good order, and well calculated to accommodate the farmer and his family.

The *School House* is contiguous to the dwelling, and consists of a school-room, dining room and washing chamber for the boys, on the first floor, with sleeping apartments for the *teacher* and the boys in the second story. The school room is well arranged, and, from the appearance of the teacher, we have no doubt that it is as *well kept*; for though *young*, there is that about him, which not only entitles him to, but will command, respect—that he is *qualified* for the task, by his acquirements, it is enough for us to have learnt, that he is a graduate of an Eastern college, as the institutions of learning in that quarter, are not in the habit of sending abroad superficial scholars.

While speaking of this branch of the subject, it is opportune to the occasion to say, that the *Dormitory* is a pattern of neatness—the light iron beadsteads, clean mattresses, white sheets and party-coloured counterpanes, all indicate that the Matron of the establishment is a *woman* —we love the term, for it includes all that is good in the sex—who can feel for the orphans around her with all a mother's holy care, fondness, and love—and when we say this, we speak, in these few lines, a volume of praise, as, on earth, there is nothing which can compare with a mother's love; for it is purer than new fallen snow, as abiding as life, and as sincere as the eternal foundations of truth.

Six hours of the day are devoted to the instruction of the boys in school, and the remainder in such duties about the farm as they are respectively competent to perform. By this disposition of their time, the labors they are called upon to discharge, is so light as to partake more of the character of recreation than of toil, and tends to impart strength and vigor to their constitutions. We have scarcely ever seen a group of children promiscuously congregated together, better looking, more calculated to elicit attention, or awaken interest in a stranger. The two youngest ones particularly attracted our notice, as being of peculiarly comely appearance—the least of these, a child of six years of age, bore in the lineaments of his finely formed face, and high massy forehead, strong evidence of having a head, which needs nothing but cultivation to make him a distinguished man, should it please God to spare him. We were so struck with this child, that we inquired of the matron into his history; but could only learn, that he was an orphan in the double sense of the word, having been bereft of both father and mother, and cast at his tender years upon the mercies of the world. As we listened to this brief recital of his ill-starred fate, we rejoiced in our very soul, that he had found a shelter beneath the fostering protection of an institution so well adapted to supply his wants, nurture his morals, and give a healthful direction to the energies of his mind and body.

There was a little incident which occurred while at the institution, that impressed us with a most favorable opinion of the *moral* power wielded by the Teacher, Mr. *Judson J. Fogg*. He had very politely asked us to partake of a drink of milk, and as we were approaching the milk house, he discovered a number of his boys bathing in the adjacent run and directed them to come out. The manner of giving the order, the *cheerful* promptness which it was complied with, the unruffled countenances of the little urchins after they had dressed, and the filial confidence with which they respectfully huddled around us, all shewed that it was *love* and not *fear* which taught them that obedience was a duty. This incident may be considered trifling to the mass; but to us, who have studied *nature* more than *books* all our life, it was a folio of moral instruction, as we learnt by it, if you wish to govern God's creatures, you must possess yourself of the affections of the heart.

The *Barn* is a substantial building, about 80 by 40 feet, the first story constructed of stone, the second of wood. In one end of it there is ample stabling for all the stock, while, in the loft, we should think, there is room for all the grain and hay that will be raised for a year or two to come.

Of the *Corn House* what shall we say? In truth this is a question most difficult of solution; for verily, we would as lief undertake to find the answer to the most abstruse problem of Euclid. Well, all we can say of it, is, that it is built of logs, most clumsily put together; never suited, even in its palmiest days, to the object for which it was intended—never calculated for the *preservation* of corn—but *now*, in its tottering old age, peculiarly adapted for a *nursery of rats*; and we doubt not but that they consumed fully a fourth of last year's crop of corn. As there is no cerate to cure its wounds, it should be reformed altogether, by pulling it down, as Dynasties often are, and building a new one upon its ruins.

The *Meat house* and *Dairy* are excellent structures, substantially built with stone; and that the dairy performs its office excellently well, the quality of the tumblers of milk, with which Mr. Fogg so opportunely supplied us, is proof positive; for better milk never delighted the human palate—and, by the way, we think Mr. Fogg must have been under the influence of *Clairvoyance*, or he could not have *seen* so distinctly what were the longings of our heart—yes, *longings* is the word; for next to our wife, children and country, of the things of this world, we love a good drink of *country* milk, on a summer's day, just as it is dipt from the pan with all its icy-coldness about it. As Mr. Webster says by his chouder, we will say of such milk—"it is fit for the Gods."

The *Stock* of the establishment consists of 4 horses, 26 hogs, little and big, mostly grade Berkshires, 7 cows, 1 bull and 4 yearlings. We saw only one of the horses, a little mare which conveyed us from town to the farm and back again; but if they are all equally good we'll pit them against any other four this side the Rocky Mountains. The cows were in excellent order, well sized, and as we have just told you, give milk as rich and delicious as nectar.

The *Gardens*.—There are two gardens situated near the house. In one, the Teacher has a neat little flower garden, just as you enter the gate; the residue of the enclosure, is occupied in the culture of strawberries, and we were pleased to learn from the Farmer, that he had been able to sell all he had raised at good prices. The other garden is appropriated to the culture of vegetables and raspberries, the latter of which are just now ripe, and as luscious as a Houri's lips. We do not exaggerate their qualities, or speak without our card; for the kind Matron, on our return from our tour of inspection, had a table spread with *Raspberries* and *cream*. and as we were nothing loath, found but very little difficulty in inducing us to partake; and that we did justice to the repast, let none deny but those who are insensible to the capacity of an appetite, when stimulated by the persuasive influence of a lady's bidding to the banquet. We do here most solemnly and seriously pronounce both the raspberries and the cream, to be of peerless excellence, and before we draw our paragraph to a close we must tender to Mrs. Snuggrass, our unfeigned thanks for the grateful opportunity she afforded us of testingthe exquisiteness of her fruit, and of enjoying her hospitality, which latter was the more acceptable, because it was unexpected, and extended in a way to shew that it was the unostentatious offering of the heart.

Fencing.—We have before stated that the fences were in a dilapidated condition, and we will now add the pleasing fact, that the Farmer has put up within the last two years, 1000 pannels of post and rail fencing, 4 and 5 rails high, which not only contributes to beautify the appearance of the farm, but to ensure the protection of the growing crops.

Wood Shed.—We were pleased to find in the vicinity of the dwelling house, a wood-shed, a convenience that no farmer should be without: but regretted that there were neither cart shed nor tool house.

Fish Pond.—A few hundred yards south of the house, adjoining the meadow, there is an improvement which we call by this name,but which, in fact, possesses a three-fold character, being alike appropriated for a fish-pond, an ice-pond, and a bathing-pond for the boys. When the Institution first came into possession of the farm, this was an unsightly *hole*, out of which the stone had been quarried to erect the farm-buildings, which, in times of drought, from the stagnant water which it contained, was convert into a nuisance as offensive to the senses, as it was injurious to the health. In reconnoitering the adjacent grounds, Mr. Snuggrass, the Farmer, conceived the idea that, by forming a slight dam at a point of the *run* about 228 yards distant, he could *divert* its waters, and conduct them through a drain into the pond, and thus convert what had been for years an eye-sore, into an improvement at once beautiful and useful. On making the suggestion to some persons with whom he consulted, the idea of his success was repudiated. What! make water run up hill? Never. That was u terly irreconcileable with their conceptions of the power of Hydraulics! the thing was absurd and could not be done!! But, if he did not make the water run *up hill*, he has made it run *from* the branch *into* the pond, and that answers his purpose fully as well. Without instruments to take the levels—without the lights of science to guide him—without any better means of ascertaining summits, levels, and depressions, than were afforded by his own keen and truthful eyes, and those of Mr. Fogg, the Teacher, Mr. Snuggrass, aided by the former gentleman and a single laborer, armed with spades, pick-axe and grubbing hoe, went to work, and in *five hours* formed a dam, excavated a drain, 228 feet in length, and triumphantly conducted the water from the branch into the pond, where it is now 8 feet deep, and always pure and fresh, as while it passes in on the south side of the pond, it finds its way out on the north, and takes its downward course over a stony bed to the meadow below.

Around three sides of the pond there is a grove of natural growth, which afford shade and screen to the boys, while engaged in their ablutional devotions, from the view of the family at the house. The southern exposure of the pond being open to the sun, serves to warm the water and render its temperature both pleasant and safe for the purposes of bathing. When we consider the manifold uses to which this pond is susceptible of being appropriated, we must confess that we look upon it as an improvement of great value as well as of beauty. It is 70 yards in circumference, and if it were, as it should be, well stocked with the fishes of the river, as the Pearch, yellow and white, the Sun Fish, Cat Fish, and, perhaps, Rock,

would, in a year or two, add considerably to the edible resources of the place, and be alike a source of pleasure and of profit.

The Library.—Attached to the school there is a Library; but as the collection of books is small, we have no doubt that any addition made thereto by our citizens, would be thankfully received.

Suggestions.—As it is an object of thefirst importance. *that the farm should be brought into a state of fertility within the shortest possible period*, we would respectfully suggest, whether active measures should not be promptly taken by the Board of Directors, to extend the Donations. as well as the list of Annual Subscriptions. For an object so laudable, and so well calculated to add to the justly earned renown of the citizens of Baltimore for munificent charities, such an effort we are sure would be attended with success: of this we are the more confident, when we cast our eyes over the names of its patrons and the vast number of liberal contributions already made.

It would take 12,000 bushels of ashes to give to each field a full dressing, which would cost $1,500; and this should, if possible, be spread on the fields the present fall, as it would bring their soils up to a state of profitable productiveness at once, and thus ensure good crops the ensuing year. Individuals who have to depend upon their own scanty means, are compelled, of necessity, to regulate the fertilization of their farms by those means; but with the proprietors of an institution of the nature of the Manual Labor School, their object should be to make circumstances bend to the main object, that of *reaching the melioration of their farm by the shortest process*, as the sooner it is brought into that condition, the sooner will it be enabled to meet the full share of the expenses of the establishment. If the soil was now properly improved, we have no doubt that its products would very nearly, if not entirely, cover what may be termed the family expenses; so that there would be little left saving the salaries to be otherwise provided for.

Besides the ditching, draining, shrubbing, ashing and turning in of green Buckwheat crops, that we have recommended, we will add, *that all the ploughing should be deeply performed*, and that, if subsoiling were to be thereto superadded, the happiest results would be thereby effected. Some may object to *deep ploughing*, through fear of turning up soil not heretofore subjected to culture, and therefore not mellowed by the influence of the atmosphere. Upon this subject, some men entertain an aversion almost amounting to monomania; but we are free to declare, that we have no fears whatever; and especially would we have none with respect to the soil of the farm in question; for however crude and undigested its *subsoil* may be, it must be incomparably better than that of the *surface*, out of which nearly all the *humus and potash, have, doubtless, been extracted*, during the long series of years to which it has been exposed to an exhausting system of culture. As for lime, we question if it ever possesed any, except in very slight traces, and, perhaps, not more of those other salts which are *essential* to the growth and fructification of plants.

Locality of the Farm.—As to the locality of the farm, it is most happily, both on the score of health and privacy, situated in a salubrious position, remote from any public road, the children are secure from the visitation of any autumnal or other local diseases, their morals are protected from the taint of those scenes of vice which are too frequently enacted on public highways, while they are permitted to pursue their studies or their labors, undisturbed either by the obtrusions of the impertinent or the curiosity of the thoughtless.

In thus particularly noticing the Manual Labor School and its farm, and throwing out suggestions looking to the improvement of the soil, we are influenced by no motives but such as cherish a warm and, as we trust, a generous interest in the welfare of both. We view the institution as among the best in the country, as being noble in its design, and pregnant of good; and therefore, feeling a deep concern in its prosperity, must be pardoned if we have said aught of a character to offend.

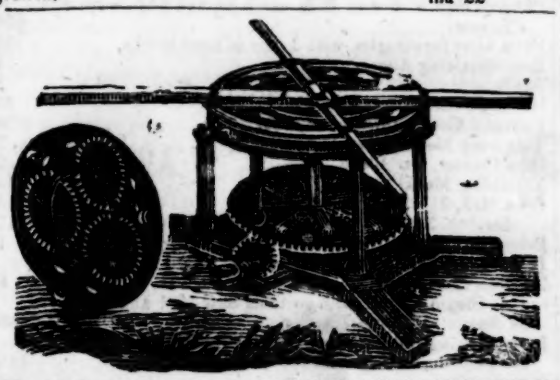
HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 60 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis		Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.	
Col. Boyle,	do	Dr. A. Tyson	do
B. D. Hall,	do	Moses Potter	do
Mr. Hopkins,	do	Jas. Rittenhouse	do

Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

☞About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of *ten* barrels or more at $1,50 per barrel, or *three* barrels for $5—delivered on board of vessels.

☞Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to D. K. MINOR,
118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value—and the best evidence which those. who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—*Seeing* is *believing*. feb. 1

The subscriber is Agent for the above Company. and will receive and forward orders for Poudrette, at the prices named above; cost of freight and any other necessary expenses being added. The cash in all instances to be paid when the order is left. Gentlemen in the country who cannot receive it direct from N. York, will have it forwarded from this port in any manner they may direct.
feb. 1 SAML. SANDS.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 16, 1843.

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	$10 a	Butter, Glades, No.1,	
Do. do. No.1,	9 a	Do. do. 2,	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do. 3,	
Pork, mess	11½a12	Do. Western, 2,	a8
Do. No. 1	11a	Do. do. 3,	6a
Do. prime	10a	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 7a7½
Do. cargo,		Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	8½	Do. Western,	1, 7a
Do. middlings, "	a	Do. do.	2,
Do. shoulders, "	a	Do. do. bbls	1,
Do. asst'd, West.	5 a5½	Cheese, casks,	6½a7
Do. hams,	5a6	Do. boxes,	6½a7½
Do. middlings,	5½a	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3½a4		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6 a 7½	Alabama,	6½a 8
Louisiana,	7 a 8	Florida,	7½a 8¼
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	7a7½
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	16½a18	New Orleans	20½a23
Porto Rico,	21a24½	Guadaloupe & Mart	19a
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
TOBACCO—			
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	7 a 9
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7½a10
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
Yellow and red,	7a10	St. Domingo,	13 a11
		Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.87a	Ground per bbl.	1.00a
WOOL—			
WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,	33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18
Full Merino,	30a33	Common, to ¼ blood,	14a17
3-4 blood do.	27a30	Pulled,	
1-2 do do	24a27		
1-4 and common,	18a20		
Tub washed,	18a20		
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	7.50a9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs	5.00a7.00
Do. brown	6.50a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.00a8.00
Porto Rico,	5.00a7.50	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	4.50a6.25	Lump, lb. c.	
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay.	7½a 8	Rio,	7½a 8½
St. Domingo,	6 a 6½	Triage,	5 a 7
FEATHERS—perlb.			20a28
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$5. a 5.25
Do. City Mills,			5.50 a
Do. Susquehanna,			5.25 a
Rye, first			3.12a3.25
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.87 a 3
Do. per hhd.			$12 75a13.
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu.		Peas, black eye,	112
" best Pa. red	111a113	Clover seed, store	3.50a3.75
" ord. to pri. Md	a	Timothy do	1.87a2.25
Corn, white,	51a52	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.25
" yellow Md.	54a55	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Pa.	58 a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a22
Oats, Md.	25a	Brown Stuff,	14a15
Beans,	112a	Shorts, bushel,	10a
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
" brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	24a25
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1 60a1 56

Cattle—400 head beef cattle were offered for sale at the scales on Monday, of which 220 were sold and about 180 left over; the prices paid ranged from $4. 50 to 2.25 per 100lbs. as in quality on the hoof, which is equal to about 3a4.25net; the sales show a decline in the price of the better qual.

Hogs—Live hogs, $4 per 100 lbs. large supply now offering, and very dull. A drove of upwards of 200 were taken to the North on Monday.

Flour is inactive, and no receipt price fixed.

Grain—four cargoes N. Carolina wheat, new crop, sold as follows: a cargo, prime, at 122c.; a cargo at 118; do. at 112c; and a cargo not in condition for grinding, 101c. Md. wheat of new crop, comes in but slowly; a parcel of 300bus. prime red, E. Shore, sold at 122c. Corn is very dull; small sales of Md. at 51a52 for white and 54a55 cts. for yellow.

Tobacco—The harvest occupying the attention now of our planters, the receipts of Maryland tobacco are falling off, but those of Ohio have been unusually large this week, being over 1000hds. The demand for Md. still continues very animated, and sales embrace a large portion of the receipts at former rates, except in occasional instances, where desirable lots bring a fraction more; the demand for Ohio has also been very active, and large sales made within the range of quotations, viz. com to mid. 3a4.50; good 5a6; fine red and wrappery 6.50a10; fine yellow 7.50a10, and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 905 hds. Maryland, 1025 do Ohio; 21 do Kentucky; 8 do Va. and 23 do Missouri—Total 1902 hhds.

Wool—There has been an improved inquiry; the stocks are light.

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for Baltimore County, the undersigned Administrators, with the Will annexed of ANN SOMERVELL, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Farm occupied by them, situated ON THE YORK ROAD, 4 MILES FROM THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND OPPOSITE GOVANSTOWN, a part of the personal property of the estate consisting of ONE FULL BLOODED DURHAM COW; one 7-8 DITTO; One 3-4 ditto; 2 farming Horses; 1 road Wagon; 1 hay Carriage; 1 patent horse Rake; 1 ditto Straw Cutter, 1 ditto Corn Sheller; 1 Harrow; 1 Cider Press, together with a variety of valuable Farming Implements. Terms of Sale, Cash.

JOHN B. H. FULTON,
ANN S. FULTON,
Administrators of Ann Somervell.

July 12, 1843.

BLOODED STOCK, FARMING IMPLENTS, &c. Will be offered for sale at the same time by the subscriber, his valuable stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Cows and Bulls and their crosses; and Berkshire and Woburn HOGS. Also two valuable Saddle and Shaft Horses; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, and Farming Implements generally, together with a large quantity of Straw, and about 50 Tons of Clover and Timothy Hay. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JOHN B. H. FULTON.

july 19

DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

FOR SALE,—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred herd book cow and got by BEMENT's celebrated Bull *Astoria*. An animal of finer form or temper cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of $150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar,—a fine animal, selected from the piggery of C. N. Bement—Price $15.

Also, a young Berkshire SOW, a year old, with 5 pigs by the above boar, 4 weeks old—Price $15.

Apply at the office of the American Farmer. June 14

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

PATENT MANURE.

The undersigned, manufacturers of manure, by what has been called the "Bommer process" respectfully announce that they have taken Mr. Thos. M. Abbett into partnership, and will in future conduct their business under the firm of Abbett & Co.

CHARLES BAER,
Baltimore, June 26, 1843. JOHN GOULIART.

ABBETT & Co. having united their discoveries and improvements with those of Mr. George Bommer of New York, respectfully inform the public that they will continue the sale of their method in the states South and West of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent - - -	$6 00
Farms under 100 acres - - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres - - -	15 00
do from 200 to 400 acres - -	20 00
do over 400 acres - - - - -	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

No one need have fears of failure as we have known of no instance of the kind, where our instructions have been followed.

Heaps of manure consisting of straw, hay, corn stalks, shucks, cobs, leaves and other ligneous plants have been constructed in the neighborhoods of Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, which have been converted into a rich fertilizing, and unctious manure, in some cases in the short space of 15 days, while in others, owing to the difference of the material and the season, (the bitter cold weather of last winter) it has taken nearer 60 days. The average we consider to be about 28 days, and cost about $4 for a thousand cart loads.

Mr. Baer will be in Richmond in the second week of July, for the purpose of waiting upon our patrons there, and giving such personal instructions as they may desire. The citizens of Va. wishing individual rights are referred to Mr. C. T. Botts, editor of the Southern Planter, who is our principal agent for that State.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

Applicants for the patent right for either states or counties will please address themselves to

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Or to Thos. M. Abbett in Hollins st. above Cove.

NOTICE.—The patent right for the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania is held by Mr. Geo. Bommer, New-York.

Baltimore, June 28, 1843.

☞The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price $65, deliverable in Baltimore—Apply to SAM. SANDS.

A MARKET GARDENER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended, (and none other need apply) will find a good situation on application to S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. je 21 3t†

OXEN—Two pair well broken, wanted—Apply as above.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

fe 23

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimortreet, Baltimore, Md.

☞Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at $7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimor8e, Nov 23, 1842

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months lod, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at $12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or $15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 S. SANDS

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machiue was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the firs premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9 OBED HUSSEY

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Milton Post Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING.

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BENTLEY'S AGRICLTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of *Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers*, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the pinciples of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost $100, or more, is now offered at $45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 $45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 $60, No. 3 $75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.
McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

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LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.